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would be changed. Whether the subsequent stability of generic names would not entirely overbalance this objection is a question worthy of careful consideration, for if botanists are to follow arbitrary rules for the sake of uniformity in nomenclature, it is not probable that they will be satisfied until a system is framed which shall insure the uniformity.

New Species of Fungi.

By J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart.

I. SANDWICH ISLAND FUNGI.

Collected by Mr. A. A. Heller, in the Island of Oahu, during the summer of 1895.

Meliola Sandicensis E. & E.

Mycelium amphigenous, but mostly hypophyllous, forming suborbicular black patches 2–4 mm. diam. with a well defined outline. Mycelium abundant, with opposite spreading branches 6–7 μ thick. Capitate hyphopodia abundant, opposite, small (12–15 × 6–7 μ), short-stipitate, the upper cell ovoid or subglobose; mucronate hyphopodia very scarce, ampulliform with a short, straight neck, found occasionally standing opposite a capitate hyphopodium. Bristles abundant, both on the mycelium and surrounding the lower part of the perithecia, 300–500 μ long, 8–10 μ thick, generally with slight swellings at intervals, translucent-brown at first, finally almost opake, septate at intervals of about 40 μ, gradually attenuated above to a point. Perithecia scattered on the mycelium, subglobose, of coarse, cellular structure, papillose-roughened, 150–200 μ diam. subostiolate, finally collapsing. Asci clavate-elliptical, 50 × 25–30 μ, sessile, 2-3-4-(mostly 2-) spored. Sporidia oblong-cylindrical, 4-septate and constricted at the septa, rounded at the ends, 33–40 × 12–15 μ, brown.

The bristles are so abundant that the patches of mycelium resemble dense tufts of black hair, almost entirely hiding the perithecia. This character, with the greater length of bristles and the comparative absence of mucronate hyphopodia, with the 2–4-spored asci, distinguish this from *M. malacotricha* Speg., *M. amphitricha* Fr., and the other species having similar sporidia.

On leaves of some plant of the Family Rubiaceæ. No. 2369.

ASTERINA GLOBIFERA E. & E.

Epiphyllous. Perithecia scattered, ovate, becoming more or less depressed and collapsed, small, 100–200 μ diam., astomous, membranaceous, overrun and surrounded by an obscure mycelium, consisting of yellowish-hyaline prostrate, septate, branching threads and erect or ascending moniliform, brown threads. Perithecia at first filled with yellowish-brown, globose cells, 6–9 μ diam, among which, later on appear the obovate or subglobose asci 20–30 × 15–20 μ containing 8, elliptical hyaline spordia 15–20 × 8–10 μ composed of two globose cells with a constriction between them.

On *Grevillia* sp. No. 1946.

SCIRRHIA LOPHODERMIOIDES E. & E.

Stromata narrow-elliptical or linear, ½–2 mm., long, or by confluence ½–1 cm., long, raising and splitting the epidermis, black. Ascigerous cells globose, 150–200 μ diam., lying in a single series. Ostiola inconspicuous. Asci oblong, sessile, 80–90×20–22 μ, 8-spored. Sporidia crowded-biseriate, cylindrical, curved at the lower end (with a septum where the curve begins)? greenish-hyaline, 35–40x7–8 μ. Differs from *S. striaeformis*, Niessl., in its longer, cylindrical sporidia.

On dead culms of some grass. No. 2368.

PUCCINIA OAHUENSIS E. & E.

II. & III. Sori mostly hypophyllus, erumpent, naked, orange-yellow, pulverulent, subconfluent, not margined by epidermis. Uredospores obovate, orange-yellow, coarsely and strongly echinulate, 22–30 × 20–22 μ.

Teleutospores mixed with the uredospores, obovate-elliptical, smooth, yellow-brown, slightly constricted, darker at the apex and slightly thickened, but without any distinct papilla, 27–40 × 15–20 μ. Pedicles shorter than the spores.

Remarkable for its almost permanently yellow sori, which only become a little darker after the leaves become dead and dry. *P. Windsoriae* Schw., has spores on longer pedicels, more distinctly thickened above and scarcely constricted.

On leaves of some unknown grass (resembling *Panicum* or *Holcus*). No. 1976.

UREDO VELATA E. & E.

Sori amphigenous but mostly epiphyllous, pluvinate, scattered, orbicular, ½–1 mm. diam., mostly surrounded by a reddish-purple discoloration, covered by the epidermis which is finally ruptured in the center or cracks across, but still remains covering the sori. Spores elliptical, pale, with a thick epispore, faintly aculeolate, 22–30 × 18–20 μ. Paraphyses sparingly developed.

Differs from *U. euphorbicola* B. & C. and *U. tordillensis* Speg. in its larger spores and does not seem referable to any of the euphorbicolous species of *Uromyces* hitherto described.

On *Euphorbia cordata.* No. 2027.

PHYLLOSTICTA SCAEVOLA E. & E.

Spots orbicular, light brown, 2–3 mm. diam. Perithecia hypophyllous, innate-superficial, black, 60–80 μ diam., pierced above. Sporules clavate-oblong, 2–3-nucleate, hyaline, 10–12 × 2½–3 μ.

The perithecia in the specimens examined were mostly sterile.

On leaves of *Scaevola Chamissoniana.* No. 2124.

HENDERSONIA NITIDA E. & E.

Perithecia epiphyllows, scattered, innate-prominent, globose, 90–110 μ diam., black and shining, perforated above, about one-half buried in the substance of the leaf. Sporules oblong, 1–3-septate, not constricted, hyaline at first, then pale brown, 12–15 × 3½–4½ μ, on slender basidia shorter than the sporules.

On living leaves of *Myrsine* sp. No. 2305.

ASCHERSONIA MARGINATA E. & E.

Stromata amphigenous, carnose, sessile, adnate, hemispherical or strongly convex, mostly narrowly marginate, 2–3 mm. diam, nearly black outside (yellow when fresh)? light-yellow within and of sclerotoid structure. Perithecia (ascigerous cells) sunk in the stroma in groups or clusters, of 4–8, minute (75–110 μ) irregular in shape from mutual pressure. Ostiola slightly prominent, soon perforated. Sporules fusoid, 2–3-nucleate, hyaline, 5–7x1½ μ, acute at each end. Basidia slender, longer than the sporules.

Differs from *A Tahitenis* Mont., and *A turbinata* Berk., in its clustered perithecia and smaller sporules.

On living leaves of *Psidium* No. 1945.

II. FLORIDA FUNGI.

Collected by Mr. Geo. V. Nash, in Florida, during the summer of 1895.

ASTERIDIUM DOTHIDEOIDES E. & E.

Perithecia epiphyllous, scattered or loosely grouped, and often 3–4 confluent, flattened-convex, 300 μ diam., or elongated and hysteriiform, 500 × 200 μ, fringed around the base with a prostrate radiating sparingly anastomosing mycelium, of brown subcontinuous threads about 5 μ thick with obovate or globose one-celled hyphopodia about 7 μ diam. at distant intervals. Asci obovate, sessile, 30–40 × 18–21 μ. Sporidia crowded, oblong-elliptical, about 20 × 7–8 μ, often slightly curved, obtuse, yellowish-hyaline and mostly uniseptate at first, finally brown and biseptate, the septa hyaline.

Very different from *A. lepidigena* E. & M. on the same host.

On leaves of *Andromeda ferruginea*. No. 1939.

SEPTORIA QUERCICOLA SACC. Mich., 1: 174; Syll. 3: 505.

Spots orbicular, 1–2 mm. diam., dirty-white with a dark margin, or ferruginous, larger and irregular. Perithecia amphigenous but more distinct above; on the white spots, mostly only one in the center of the spot; on the larger ferruginous spots, more numerous and scattered. Sporules cylindrical, curved,, subattenuate at the ends, 3-septate, 25–40 × 3, μ. Var. *cinerea* E. & E., on leaves of *Quercus cinerea*, differs only in its longer (40–60), 3–6-septate sporidia.

On *Quercus* sp. No. 2091.

DARLUCA ARCUATA E. & E.

Perithecia globose, 75–100 μ diam. Sporules arcuate-fusoid, hyaline, 3-septate, not constricted, 14–16×2½–3 μ.

Distinguished from the other species of this genus by its arcuate sporules.

Parasitic on *Uredo*, on leaves of *Andropogon*? No. 1837.

COLLETOTRICHUM COMMELINAE.

Spots dark brown, suborbicular, 2–3 mm. diam., sub-indefinite, paler and more obscure below. Acervuli about 100 μ diam., fringed with dark brown, obscurely septate hairs 4–5 μ thick below and tapering above, 60–75 μ long. Conidia oblong, hyaline continuous, 12–16×4–5 μ, a little narrower at one end.

On leaves of *Commelina angustifolia*. No. 1798.

COLLETOTRICHUM ERYTHRINAE E. & E.

Spots orbicular, rust-color, with the margin darker, ½ cm. diam. Acervuli epiphyllous, erumpent-superficial, 150–200 μ, diam. loosely clothed with simple, brown, sparingly septate hairs 70–100 × 3–4 μ. Conidia oblong-cylindrical, hyaline, continuous, 14–16 × 3½, μ.

Differs from *C. Commelinae* in its larger spots and narrower sporules.

On leaves of *Erythrina herbacea*. No. 2123.

COLLETOTRICHUM AZALEÆ E. & E.

Spots dark rusty-brown, orbicular, 3–8 mm. diam., definite, with the margin concolorous. Acervuli mostly epiphyllous, erumpent, 120-μ diam., sparingly clothed with slender, black, slightly curved, septate bristles 50–70 × 3–3½ μ. Conidia oblong, 8–13 × 3–3½ μ.

Sporules shorter than in either of the two preceding species.

On leaves of *Azalea viscosa.* No. 1991.

Cercospora Cassavae E. & E.

Spots orbicular, light-rusty brown, 3–5 mm. diam. definite, with a narrow, darker margin. Hyphae cespitose, continuous, slightly toothed above, yellowish-hyaline, 30–40 × 4 μ. Conidia cylindrical or clavate-cylindrical, 3–5-septate, hyaline, 20–50 × 5–6 μ. Amphigenous.

On leaves of *Cassava.* No. 1950.

Cercospora Chrysobalani E. & E.

Spots deep red-brown, definite, mostly irregular in shape, 1–6 mm. diam. Hyphae amphigenous, cespitose, brownish, continuous, slightly narrowed and subundulate above, 20–30×3½–4 μ. Conidia, slightly narrowed above, subhyaline, 3–8–septate, 30–70×3 μ.

On leaves of *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius.* Nos. 1949 and 1793.

Cercospora Galactiae E. & E.

Amphigenous. Spots none. Hyphae densely tufted, 100–110×6 μ, septate, dark-brown, subgeniculate, and subundulate above; the tufts of hyphae forming loose floccose patches ½–1¼ mm. across, scattered over the entire surface of the leaf. Conidia obclavate cylindrical, slightly colored, 2–8–septate, 30–70× 5–6 μ.

Very distinct from *C. flagellifera* Atk., on *Galactia pilosa.*

On *Galactia Nuttallii.* No. 1987.

Isariopsis penicillata E. & E.

Stipe about ½ mm. high, composed of simple, pale yellow threads closely compacted at base and 10–15 μ thick, relaxed above and spreading in a brush-like manner, the fusoid yellowish-hyaline 22–25 × 5 μ (obscurely 1–3-septate)? conidia terminal on the fibers composing the stipe.

Parasitic on mycelium of *Meliola* on leaves of *Gordonia lasianthus.* No. 1956.

Uredo Schoenocauli E. & E.

Sori erumpent, mostly elliptical, ½–¾×⅓ mm., at first covered by the epidermis, soon exposed, yellow. Spores globose

15 μ diam., oftener obovate or elliptical, 19–22×14–16 μ, slightly aculeate.

On *Schoenocaulon gracilis*. No. 2015.

III. MEXICAN FUNGI.

Collected in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico, by Dr. B. F. G. Egeling.

SCHIZOPHYLLUM EGELINGIANUM E. & E.

Pilei imbricated, reniform, margin entire or lobed, 1½ cm. long, 2 cm. wide, white-tomentose, the margin cleft, white-pilose, depressed behind around the short lateral stem, zoneless; flesh about 1 mm. thick, white, carnose-coriaceous. Lamellae pale flesh-color, unequal, with a row of very short ones around the margin, narrow. Spores colorless, globose-elliptical, about 3 × 2½ μ, borne on clavate-cylindrical basidia, 18–20 × 3½ μ.

The pilei are borne on a white, subcoriaceous subiculum erumpent through the epidermis in patches 3–4 mm. across, often becoming confluent for 1–8 cm. in extent and nearly surrounding the stem.

On dead, hollow stem of *Magnolia Mexicana*, June, 1895.

ROSELLINIA POLIOSA E. & E.

Perithecia hemispheric-prominent, 1¾–2 mm, diam., covered by a thin, ashen-gray coating, which also overspreads the surface of the wood, and may be only accidental. Ostiolum papilliform. Asci cylindrical, 150-200×13–16 μ, (paraphysate) ?, 8-spored. Sporidia broad oblong-fusoid, brown, finally nearly opake, but when young the extremities are paler, 25–35×12–15 μ.

On dead wood. June, 1895.

DIDYMOSPHAERIA SPHAEROPHORA E. & E.

Perithecia scattered, buried, 1 mm. diam., finally more or less distinctly collapsing, leaving the erumpent apex and broad papilli form ostiolum prominent in the center of the depression. Asci cylindrical, stipitate, paraphysate, 8-spored, p. sp. 100–110×10–12 μ. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong, uniseptate, dark brown, constricted, more or less distinctly roughened, 16–20×6–8 μ. with a depressed-globose, yellowish-hyaline appendage at each end.

Differs from *D. appendiculosa* Speg. in its larger perithecia, smaller asci and sporidia, and the different character of the appendages.

On *Agave* sp.

PHYLLACHORA? YUCCAE E. & E.

Stromata gregarious, elliptical or oblong, ½–1½ × ½ mm., subseriate, sunk in the substance of the leaf, and covered above by the blackened epidermis. Ascigerous cells 80–90 μ diam., finally confluent. Asci oblong–cylindrical, narrowed above, aparaphysate, 50–60 × 7–8 μ, filled with granular matter and oil-globules. Sporidia not yet formed.

On *Yucca angustifolia*. June, 1895.

HAPLOSPORELLA MEXICANA E. & E.

Stromata numerous, purplish-black, erumpent, subseriate, often confluent for 1 or more cm. and 2–3 mm. broad, entirely covered at first, soon visible through cracks in the ruptured epidermis, of soft, carnose texture, flat-pulvinate, the mycelium blackening the inner substance of the stem. Perithecia (ascigerous cells)? closely packed, 190–230 μ. diam., becoming subconfluent. Sporules obovate at first, and hyaline, finally brown and mostly elliptical, 15–22×11–13 μ., on stout basidia mostly shorter than the sporules.

On account of the carnose stroma this should perhaps be referred to the genus *Aschersonia* in the Fam. Nectrioideae, but the sporules and the dark color would make it *Haplosporella*.

On dead stem of *Magnolia Mexicana*. June, 1895.

MELOGRAMMA EGELINGII E. & E.

Stroma subcuticular, 1–2 mm. diam., ovate, the apex erumpent, substance white, granular and finally crumbling. Perithecia (14–20), peripherical, ovate, 200 μ high, 150 μ broad, black, immersed in the surface of the stroma which finally crumbles away, leaving them partially free, narrowed above into an acute ostiolum, which is finally perforated and obtuse. Asci clavate-cylindrical, short-stipitate, paraphysate, p. sp. 75–85 × 12 μ. Sporidia biseriate, cylindrical, obtusely rounded at the ends, 5-septate and more or less constricted at the septa, one cell near the middle generally swollen, yellow-brown, becoming opake, 20–23 × 6 μ.

On dead leaves of *Agave*. May, 1893.

Proceedings of the Club.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

The President in the chair and 27 persons present.

Prof. Arthur M. Edwards, M. D., Mrs. C. Rice and Mr. Charles Ericson were elected active members.